

Charley Zepp's Feet

By ARCHIE CAMERON NEW

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His chair propped up comfortably against the door jamb, in the narrow hallway leading from the stage of the Olympia theater to the back alley, with a dim red light casting its feeble rays on his white hair, Baker, the doorman, kept watch snuggly, against the trespass of unhalloved feet. And then an unhalloved foot brought him upstanding, and an unhalloved hand on his stooped shoulder brought a frown, which quickly changed into a grizzled smile as a bill shot under his nose.

"I say," piped a voice, "my good man, will you give this card to Miss Dolly Hart?"

"H'm-m," came the answering grunt, as Baker scanned the card. "I'll see. I think her act's on now. Jes' wait."

"Baker shambled off, but hadn't got a foot when a retaining arm shot out of the darkness and stopped him.

"Pas-t," blazed Charley Zepp, reaching for the card. "Who's Dolly's Johnny?" Then as he read the card he turned a surprised face on Andy Scoob, the property man. "Shades of Morgan, Andy, it's Piper!"

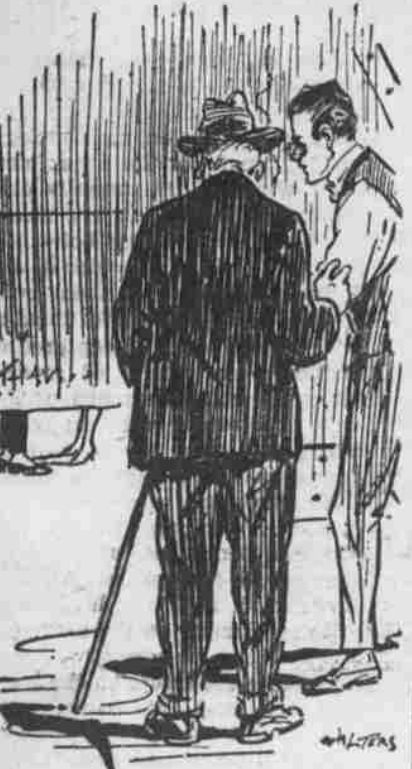
"Piper?" echoed Andy quizzically.

"Where does he tend bar?"

"Can it, Andy," growled Charley Zepp. "He's no bartender. His daddy's name's on most o' yer weekly pay."

"Forrest's angel?" quizzed Andy, puzzled.

"Forrest's nothing," was the retort. "He ain't got nothin' to do with the manager o' this house. He's president



"Can't y' Tell 'im by 'is Pigeon Feet?"

"p' th' Consolidated National bank—worth about fifty million—oh, boy, what a write-up for Dolly!"

"Soft pedal," admonished Andy, in a hoarse whisper. "You press agents' re-reglar nuts. Dolly's partner Bill Hensley'll give you all that's comin' if you go to fram'in' up Dolly with a money-masher. Besides, this don't look real—a bank president Johnnying around stage—"

"It's his son, not him," and Zepp gave Andy a scornful look. "Besides, y' gotta be a fair property man before y' can get t' be a stage doorkeeper, even, and that's ten jobs below press agent. So keep yer mind on yer own business. This is my meat. Oh, boy!"

Charley Zepp started for Dolly's dressing room and accosted the dainty little dancer just as she returned panting from the stage. Greeting him with a winsome smile, she invited him in. Cautiously he held his breath until the door was closed.

"Well, what's up, Charley?" she demanded, dabbling cold cream on her slightly tinted cheeks—Dolly didn't need much make-up—nature had saved her some expense on that score.

"Biggest thing in years," answered Charley, hoarsely. "You've got him sittin' up an' barkin' for yeh."

Dolly blushed prettily, and a soft glow suffused her face and neck.

"Who—Billy?" she asked, smilingly.

"Good old kid—he's some boy."

"Billy be dinged!" shot Charley, scornfully.

"A real one—a gilded gusher—a dough-dripper—he just oozes money—millions of it."

"That's not Billy, then," admitted Dolly, still smiling; "but he's a—"

"Course it ain't," snapped Charley.

"This is Piper—son o' th' big Wall street—be's waitin' for yeh outside; here's his card."

"For me?" asked Dolly, with a puzzled frown, scanning the card Charley gave her.

"Sure," insisted Charley, impatiently. "Wants to date y' up for tonight."

"Baker's waitin' for an answer. Biggest write-up y' ever had, kid. Better wrap it up an' hug it t' yer bosom. Can't I tell 'im yes, an' when?"

"Wait, Charley," Dolly's smile turned to a deep frown. "This is my business. I don't want to see him. Tell him so."

"Why?" demanded the perspiring press agent. "Think of it, Dolly. Just go out with 'im once. Jes' once—and look at th' big headlines in th' papers. Leave it t' me. James Piper's Son Courting Dolly Hart, the Irrepressible Ingenue. Why, it means millions t' yeh, kid."

a strange man, but, after the first half hour, Katherine began to find her self-consciousness leaving her, as he sat at her father's place and told of his experiences at the front. He was just out of the hospital and had come north with the Maine units because he had friends among them.

"There's no one expecting me specially," he added. "My people are all gone, excepting a sister out in Seattle."

And then, how it happened she never knew, but Katherine saw him grow tense and white, and Maria helped her lift him to the couch in the doctor's old room next the study.

Shell shock and overexertion, young Doctor Morton's verdict was. He must rest and be cheered up before he tried to go on farther.

In the days that followed the full lesson of war came home to Katherine as it had never before. Clad in white, she took her place as his nurse, and fought to bring him back to the normal. He was Bob Lorimer, she found out, nothing more, but at the end of six weeks, when he was able to have breakfast in the little sun parlor off the dining room, she felt as if he had always been a part of her home.

"I suppose it didn't mean anything to you, Miss Fenway, that night," he was telling her; "you just did your duty by a strange soldier, but to me it was handing me back my faith in human nature. I'd said all the time since we landed, nobody cared excepting those who really belonged to you, don't you know, and I hadn't a soul. I don't see how you'll ever get rid of me now."

She was pouring his coffee, and met his eyes for one swift second as their hands touched in passing cups, but the undercurrent of appeal in his words sent the color to her face delicately. Maria was singing gospel hymns out in the buttery and Cheer Up, the canary overhead, was trying wildly to keep up with her. The sunlight poured through the south windows on rows of flowering plants and the pink and white china.

"It will be very lonely without you," she said, softly. "You've made me feel as if I had been given the opportunity to realize a little of what service meant in having you here."

"And nothing more," he urged. "Would you just as soon have taken in one of the others instead of me? I've liked to think that right from the first time we looked at each other you meant to ask me."

His hands had closed over hers and Katherine felt a relaxing of all the old prejudices as she looked at him laughingly.

"Oh, dear Bob, I've grown accustomed to you here, and I don't know whether I want you to go away or not. It's just like taking the camel in your tent, isn't it? Marie said the first day she saw your pipe on the mantel, you'd stay right along and now I'd miss it terribly."

Bob took out his record card which the doctor had filled out daily. He pointed to one line on it. "Quartered indefinitely," it said.

"Can I stay?" he asked. Maria's singing came nearer along the hall, and Katherine merely laid her finger on her lips and nodded assent.

Triumphs of Youth.

History is full of what youth can do. David was a mere stripling with rosy cheeks when he slew the great giant. Alexander was scarcely more than a boy when he crossed the Hellespont and fought his way to almost universal empire. Newton was only twenty-three when he made discoveries that have revolutionized science. Athanasius was a young man when he became the leading advocate of the Doctrine of the Divinity of Christ at the great council of Nice. Luther was only twenty-four when he led in the great attacks of the German reformation. His years were no barrier to vision, for he saw the need of educational freedom which has resulted in the modern public school. So the list might be enlarged adding an increasing emphasis on the powers of youth.

Early Formal Gardening.

In the sixteenth century, formal gardening was carried to a very high pitch. In England, many fine new country houses were being built on a scale unknown before, and gardens, fit to act as their setting, were being laid out round them. The importance of the place which both domestic architecture and gardening, or rather the designing and laying out of gardens, occupied in men's thoughts is shown by the fact that such a man as Lord Bacon wrote an essay on both subjects. Nor was his essay by any means an isolated instance. A century or so later, John Evelyn devoted much attention to and wrote a great deal on the same subject, and there are a host of lesser writers on gardens, such as Gervase Markham and some of his friends.

History of Skating.

The art of skating was invented by the Dutch, and was popular in Holland centuries before it spread to England and France. The first blade-skates used in England were introduced from Holland about 1660, and are first mentioned in a diary bearing this date, January 20, 1661. Prior to the use of skates by the Dutch, a sort of skate made of the bones of animals was used by the northern peoples, dating back to prehistoric times. Several of these primitive bone-skates have been found in the marshy fields near London, and are preserved in the British museum. The period when skating, as it is known now, originated in Holland, is not known to historians.

MANY NEW WAYS TO AID ALASKANS

25,000 Native People in Arctic Zone Need Everything but Refrigerators.

70 VILLAGES HAVE SCHOOLS

Teaching Hygiene in High Altitudes, Co-operative Stores, and Raising Reindeer—Each Teacher a Social Worker.

Washington.—While educators have spoken of what education ought to do, and have propounded theories the burden of which has been that education and life should be synonymous, one part of the United States has been experiencing such an ideal in actual practice. In Alaska each schoolhouse is a social center for the accomplishment of practical ends. Many of the buildings, in addition to the recitation room, contain also kitchen, quarters of the teacher, and a laundry, with baths for the use of the native community.

Every teacher is a social worker. Every district superintendent, in visiting his widely separated schools, must travel vast distances by sled over the frozen, trackless wilderness. Frequently he must risk his life on treacherous, tempestuous waters in a native canoe or small power boat. He must endure the violence of the northern storms, the rigors of the arctic winter, and the foulness of the native huts in which he must often find shelter.

Directed by Bureau of Education.

This work is carried on under the supervision of the bureau of education, and the details of current operation are reported upon by William Hamilton. He tells that there are in Alaska approximately 25,000 natives in villages ranging from 30 or 40; up to 300 or 400 persons, scattered along thousands of miles of coast line and on the great rivers. Some of the villages on remote islands or beside the frozen ocean are brought into touch with the outside world only once or twice a year, when visited by a United States coast guard steamer on its annual cruise, or by the supply vessel sent by the bureau of education.

Many of the settlements have no regular mail service and can communicate with one another and with the outside world only by occasionally passing boats in summer and sleds in winter. During eight months of the year all the villages in Alaska, with the exception of those on the southern coast, are reached only by trails over the snow-covered land or frozen rivers.

In spite of the difficulties of the problem a United States public school has been established in each of seventy villages. In many instances the school is the only elevating power in the community.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatism, and venereal diseases prevail to an alarming extent in many of the native villages, and in its endeavor to safeguard the health of the natives of Alaska the bureau of education maintains hospitals in five important centers. It employs physicians and nurses, who devote themselves to medical and sanitary work, and provides medical supplies and textbooks to the teachers to enable them to treat minor ailments and intelligently to supervise hygienic measures. There are extensive regions in which the services of a physician are not obtainable. Accordingly, it often becomes the duty of a teacher to render first aid to the injured or to care for a patient through the course of a serious illness.

Supervise Co-operative Store.

Another duty of the teacher is to supervise the co-operative store which is owned and managed by the natives, who deal in everything but refrigerators. Strange to say, the government of the white man has to protect the native from the white man himself. To secure the native from the intrusions of the unscrupulous trader, the bureau of education has adopted the policy of establishing reservations to which large numbers of natives can be attracted and where they can obtain fish and game and conduct their own industrial and commercial enterprises. The settlement at Noorvik, on the Kobuk river, in arctic Alaska, is one of the most conspicuous successes of this policy.

With their advancement in civilization the Eskimos living at Deering, on the bleak sea coast, craved a new home. Lack of timber compelled them to live in the semi-underground hovels of their ancestors, while the killing off of game animals made it increasingly difficult to obtain food. An uninhabited tract on the bank of the Kobuk river, 15 miles square, abounding in game, fish and timber, was reserved by executive order for these Eskimos, and thither they migrated in the summer of 1915. On this tract in the arctic wilderness the colonists, under the leadership of the teachers, within two years have built a village with well-lit-out streets, neat single family houses, gardens, a mercantile company, a sawmill, an electric light plant, and wireless telegraph station which keeps them in touch with the outside world.

Hog Weighed 712 Pounds.

Keyser, W. Va.—The largest hog ever killed in this section of West Virginia, dressed recently, weighed 712½ pounds. The meat will bring more than \$150.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

At Hopkinsville, in The State of Kentucky, at The Close of Business on May 12, 1919.

RESOURCES

1. a Loans and discounts (including rediscounts, except those shown in b and c).....	\$641,924.57	
* Total loans.....	641,924.57	641,924.57
2. Overdrafts, secured, None; unsecured, \$1,801.23.....		1,801.23
5. U. S. BONDS (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates indebtedness):		
a U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value).....	75,000.00	
b U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value).....	1,000.00	
f U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and unpledged.....	148,000.00	224,000.00
6. LIBERTY LOAN BONDS:		
a Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4, and 4½ per cent unpledged.....	65,800.00	65,800.00
7. BONDS, SECURITIES, ETC.; (other than U. S.):		
e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged.....	51,500.00	51,500.00
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.....		3,450.00
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription).....		26,500.00
10. a Value of banking house, owned and unincumbered.....	26,500.00	26,500.00
b Equity in banking house.....		1,500.00
11. Furniture and fixtures.....		5,993.47
12. Real estate owned other than banking house.....		68,920.26
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank.....		231,132.71
15. Cash in vault and getamounts due from national banks.....		22,847.82
16. Net amounts due from banks and bankers, and trust companies other than included in Items 13, 14, or 15.....		27,875.94
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17).....		1,226.31
Total of Items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.....	281,856.47	3,750.00
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items.....		
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer.....		
TOTAL.....		\$1,378,222.31

LIABILITIES

24. Capital stock paid in.....	\$75,000.00	
25. Surplus fund.....		45,000.00
26. a Undivided profits.....	\$26,560.21	
b Less current expenses, interest and tax s paid.....	14,789.79	11,770.42
27. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate).....		8,290.77
30. Circulating notes outstanding.....		75,000.00
34. Certified checks outstanding.....		2,000.00
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding.....		100.00
Total of Items 32, 33, 34 and 35.....	2,100.00	
DEMAND DEPOSITS (other than bank deposits) SUBJECT TO RESERVE: (deposits payable within 30 days):		
36. Individual deposits subject to check.....		733,991.76
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed).....		70,138.20
Total demand deposits, (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve Items 36, 37 38, 39, 40 and 41.....	\$804,129.96	
TIME DEPOSITS subject to reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 day or more notice and postal savings):		
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed).....		165,268.43
45. Other time deposits.....		80,900.23
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 42, 43, 44 & 45.....	\$246,168.66	
46. UNITED STATES DEPOSITS (other than postal savings):		
c Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
56. Liabilities other than those above stated. Partial payments on Liberty Bonds.....		109,762.50
TOTAL.....		\$1,378,222.31

*Of the total loans and discounts shown above, the amount on which interest and discount was charged at rates in excess of those permitted by law (Sec. 5197, Rev. Stat.), exclusive of notes upon which total charge not to exceed 50 cents was made, was none. The number of such loans was none.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, COUNTY OF CHRISTIAN, ss:

I, Bailey Russell, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1919.

RUTH A. WILKINS,
Notary Public, Christian County, Ky.
My commission expires March 25, 1923.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES T. GARNETT,
J. W. DOWNER,
C. F. JARRETT,

Directors,

Start a Scrap Book.

A good joke never grows old. Like wine, time serves to improve it; and so it is with all things worth while. The scrap book occupied a prominent place on the reading table in years gone by and it is going to come back again, for it stands in a class by itself. No other volume ever gripped and held its readers as did this keepsake of almost-forgotten days, and no book of the present, no matter what its theme or who its author may be, will delight and really thrill one's own family and friends as will a scrap book made up of the happenings of today.

Optimistic Thought.

There can be no lasting concord between liberty and tyranny.

Scientific Rose Growing.

An authority states that a first-class rose grower receives about as much pay as the average college professor, and that his knowledge, as a rule, costs him about as much. The demand for roses in the large cities has given rise to a new specialist—the man who knows how to raise beautiful buds, with long, strong stems. Skill is required to grow them well, and scientific attainment of a high order is needed to produce cut flowers of the first grade.

Bringing Drama Up to Date.

F. E. Atkinson of Boston says he saw an unusual performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at a town in the middle West. The players introduced a game of cards in the balcony scene.

Disinclined to Matrimony.

Among the non-Burmese tribes that live in Burma, women are not thought much of. The Banyak or Banyangs, for instance, will not marry unless they are ordered to do so, and the prospective bridegroom often has to be dragged to the bride's house. Is left, however, to the was to reach the depths of ungallantry, for with them marriage is a question of sale or exchange. A prepossessing bride is estimated at a few buffaloes, who is ill-favored may be had in change for a pair of fowls, or even a dog.

Has Not Learned Life's Lesson.

A man who has lived and has not grown tolerant toward others does not deserve to meet with tolerance himself.—Turgenev.

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